



WestwoodOne

Wegener Receiver Behavior for Time change

IMPORTANT NOTES:

- Below is a description of how the receiver operates and handles time changes. Because time change is an event that affects every station twice per year with varying schedules for each, we are not able to provide alternative programming to cover and recommend that stations keep some form of alternative locally ready in case of unexpected issues.
- Stations that do not observe DST will need to manually adjust shifted playback times by 1 hour if local airtime is to remain static.

Daylight Savings Time Ends (Fall):

The Wegener platform follows Eastern time so the platform clock changes at 02:00:00AM ET to 01:00:00AM ET no matter what time zone you are in.

Live programming:

- Since we gain an extra hour, all studios send us an extra hour to air live, which may or may not be a repeated hour.

Shifted programming:

- For a record or shifted playback scheduled to start before 2AM ET, the process will start in DST BEFORE the time changes and will record or play out its scheduled duration. Depending on processor load at the moment, playbacks scheduled to start at 2AM ET may not execute as the software processes the playback execution from a few milliseconds before to a few milliseconds after.
- A record or playback, once started, runs on elapsed time only. It does not watch the clock and all 2AM ET scheduled events are reloaded for the next week so a record or playback scheduled to start at 2AM will not restart when the 2nd 2AM of the day comes around.
- Most schedules will have 1 hour to fill locally once back on Standard time.



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Daylight Savings Time Ends: (Spring):

The Wegener platform follows Eastern time so the platform clock changes at 02:00:00AM ET to 03:00:00AM ET no matter what time zone you are in.

Live programming:

- Since we lose an hour, no adjustments to live programming can be made. Live feeds beginning on Standard time and running through time change will be short 1 hour.

Shifted Programming:

- Depending on processor load at the moment, playbacks scheduled to start at 2AM ET may not execute as the software processes the playback execution from a few milliseconds before to a few milliseconds after.
- A record or shifted playback scheduled to start between 2AM and 3AM will not execute as the hour no longer exists. These will need to be covered locally.
- A record or playback in progress while still on Standard time, will record or play out its scheduled duration.
- Most schedules will overrun by 1 hour beyond the expected end time.

Tips for stations that do not observe DST:

- Plan ahead
 - EDT is 3 hours ahead of Arizona and 6 hours ahead of Hawaii.
 - EST is 2 hours ahead of Arizona and 5 hours ahead of Hawaii.
- To maintain a static local airtime, programs need to be moved 1 hour forward when DST ends (Fall) and 1 hour back when DST starts (Spring), which is the opposite of time change itself (Spring forward, Fall back).
- Make your Sunday and Monday changes on the Thursday or Friday before, for any shows starting after 2a ET.
- On Monday you can update the remainder of the week.
- If your program is live in your local time zone while DST is active (Spring), and you have room in your schedule, you can shift playback of hour 3 to before the live feed (next day playback) and air the hours out of sequence in Standard time (Fall) to avoid having to make changes twice each year.
 - Example:
 - 3-6p EDT (DST active) = 12-3p in Arizona or 9a-12p in Hawaii.
 - If you add hour 3 of the live feed to 2p ET, you'll air hours 3, 1 & 2 in Standard time and back to live 1, 2 & 3 in DST.
- The reverse is true if the show is live in your local time zone while DST is back to Standard time (Fall); hour 1 would be placed after the live feed.
 - Example:
 - 3-6p EST (DST inactive) = 1-4p ET and 10a-1p in Hawaii.
 - If you add hour 1 of the live feed to 6p ET, you'll air hours 2, 3 & 1 in DST time and back to 1, 2 & 3 in Standard time.